

## WIGWAM, CHIEFLESS, CALLS ON WILSON

Murphy's Absence Notable  
Feature of Pilgrimage to  
Shadow Lawn.

10,000 HEAR PRESIDENT

Arraignment of Republican  
Issues and Plea for Reelec-  
tion Main Features.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 28.—Wood-  
row Wilson and Tammany Hall ex-  
changed compliments at Shadow Lawn  
this afternoon—Tammany, that is to say,  
if 5,000 men wearing the badge of the  
Fourteenth street organization but  
marching and shouting without Charles  
F. Murphy can be called Tammany.  
For the big chief did not appear.

It was New York day at the summer  
and autumn White House and a crowd  
of 10,000, the largest the President ever  
faced here, was present. Six thousand  
of them came from the big city in its  
special trains and half a hundred motor  
cars.

Why Murphy was not on hand none  
of the lesser bosses seemed particularly  
anxious to explain. One of them raised  
the opinion that he was indisposed, leav-  
ing it to inquirers to speculate as to  
whether the indisposition was political  
or otherwise.

But Senator Wagner, who might have  
been Postmaster under Wilson if he had  
wanted the job, was here, and so were  
the Smiths—Sheriff Al, whom several  
admirers insisted upon addressing as the  
next Mayor, and Secretary Tom. So too  
were Senator James F. Foley, from Mur-  
phy's district; John H. McCooney, who  
headed a big Brooklyn delegation; James  
F. O'Grady, 100 of whose followers came  
in autos, and many other satellites re-  
cruited from the wigwam and the smaller  
types in the various boroughs.

### Six Hundred Women Present.

Nearly 600 women were in the New  
York crowd. One car of the third spe-  
cial train was occupied by clubwomen,  
one by East Side women and children,  
one by the "Woodrow Wilson Workers,"  
most of them college students, and one  
by social workers. Among the repre-  
sentatives of the women's bureau of the  
national committee present were Mrs.  
Mary Ware Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth  
Glenbow Evans, Mrs. George H. Childs,  
Miss M. Cecilia Gaffney, Miss Caroline  
Rees, Mrs. Rolfe Holing, who is Mrs.  
Wilson's sister-in-law, and Mrs. James  
B. O'Neale, a sister of Secretary of the  
Treasury McAdoo.

Nearly 100 children from East Side  
homes were given the treat of their lives  
when the President shook hands with  
each of them. They were intended to  
demonstrate approval of the child labor  
law. Emily Gallagher, 3 years old, pre-  
sented a bunch of chrysanthemums to  
Mr. Wilson and a bunch of roses to Mrs.  
Wilson.

Half a dozen bands accompanied the  
New York rosters. Each of them played  
"Tammany" as it marched from the sta-  
tion to Shadow Lawn and for more than  
an hour the early crowd in front of the  
President's home was kept amused as  
delegation after delegation appeared.  
Fifty men marching behind a banner,  
"Progressive Party of Kings County,"  
drew the first cheers.

### Mrs. Wilson Wears Purple.

Mrs. Wilson, dressed in purple and wear-  
ing a small hat of the same color, was given  
a cordial reception when she walked out  
on the terrace at about 3 o'clock. She  
was accompanied by Miss Margaret Wil-  
son. The President appeared a few min-  
utes later, accompanied by Secretary  
Tamm and John B. Voorhis, grand  
sachem of Tammany. Voorhis, who is  
56 years old, made a brief address in  
which he assured Mr. Wilson that Four-  
teenth street was with him.

The President wouldn't say that New  
York was the best State in the Union  
because he lived in New Jersey and said  
he was proud of it. "But," he added,  
"there is nothing in the United States  
that can't be found in New York, though  
there are some things in New York that  
can't be found anywhere else in the  
country."

"That's us," shouted a brave, and the  
crowd cheered.

"It is as necessary to elect a progres-  
sive government in New York State as  
in the nation," the President said else-  
where in his speech. He declared that  
he and Samuel Seabury were in accord  
in their policies.

The most distinctive note of American-

ism was struck by Mr. Wilson when he  
said:  
"It is very necessary for us to say to  
the world that we have cast out our sus-  
picion even that any foreign influence can  
control the results of the election."

### Plea for Progressive Aid.

Much of the speech was obviously a  
plea for Progressive support. He de-  
clared that the Republicans "serve under  
no single captain, are moving in no single  
direction, have no single body of prin-  
ciples and have no single purpose in  
mind."

He sought to ridicule the Republican  
attitude toward the tariff.

"For a long time they said this ought  
not to be a matter of partisan politics," he  
said. "We ought to have a tariff com-  
mission. We say then the tariff com-  
mission, but that does not satisfy them.  
They know they are going to have a com-  
mission, but they are uneasy because  
they are not going to appoint it. Are  
we to assume that they were sincere in  
desiring a scientific basis for the tariff  
or are we to assume that they don't know  
what they are talking about?"

### The President's Address.

The address, in part, was as follows:  
"The campaign that we are now en-  
gaged in has reached a point of culmi-  
nation where perhaps it is possible and  
permissible to view the field and sum-  
marize the results. The field has been  
a very confused one, because the forces  
of the opposition are confused. Looking  
on the field as a whole you can see that  
all that has been disclosed on the side  
of the opposition is confusion and fu-  
sion. It has been impossible to conduct  
the campaign as if it were a regular bat-  
tle, because so soon as we sought some  
section of the enemy it was found that  
they had dispersed."

"It has been a confusing campaign,  
because the public mind has never been  
permitted to centre upon any single  
issue that they cared to stand for. Most  
of the issues proposed at the outset have  
so utterly disappeared that it is doubtful  
if they ever existed, and that because  
of an inevitable division of coun-  
cils."

"They possess no stamp of definite  
policy. They suggest no line of definite  
action. On the one hand, the vocal ele-  
ment says that we have accomplished the  
purpose that they did have in mind,  
that they desire peace, but they do not  
like the way in which peace was accom-  
plished. They prefer a peace that is  
produced by the methods of these men,  
defeat, of those who brag, of those who  
threaten. In order to establish their  
processes they have forgotten their man-  
ners. They want a peace indeed, but  
they do not want a peace obtained as  
gentlemen obtain it, but only as brag-  
gards obtain it."

"We have peace. We have a peace  
founded upon the definite understanding  
that the United States, because it is  
powerful, is self-possessed; because it  
has definite objects it does not need to  
make a noise about them; because it  
knows that it can vindicate its right at  
any time it does not have to proclaim  
its right in terms of violent exag-  
geration. We have determined, whether  
we get the respect of the rest of the world  
or not, that we will deserve it by the  
way in which we act."

"On the other hand we are told that  
the methods of peace are the methods of  
education and the methods of phrase are  
the methods of manner; that all that  
is needed is a certain attitude, a cer-  
tain personality, a certain impressive  
manner in dealing with the nations of  
the world."

"You know that there used to be an  
ancient art in politics which seems to  
have been revived—the art of talking  
without saying anything, and the peo-  
ple of the United States are very tired  
of that. They look and they are look-  
ing with more and more admiration  
and confidence upon this contrasted pic-  
ture."

"On the one hand a body of men  
casting about for an issue; a body of  
men casting about for some means to  
throw those out of power who are now  
in power, seeking any sort of support,  
scrupling at nothing in the way of their  
statement of facts and of policy; grasp-  
ing at anything in order to make an  
impression, whether it be a false im-  
pression or a true impression."

"Think of it. In order to reunite the  
Republican party by giving dominance to  
that section of it which has been re-  
jected by that party itself a time of  
world crisis is to be used in which it is  
absolutely necessary that the counsels  
of this nation should be united and un-  
mistakable. What are we to say of the  
patriotic men who take advantage of  
a crisis of the world, when the peace of  
this great nation can be maintained only  
by the most thoughtful and considerate

means, in order to settle a question of  
power among themselves? The thing is  
incredible. The thing is not to be en-  
dured by men who love America and  
more and more the attention of this  
country is being concentrated upon the  
Democratic party and the thoughtful  
men who are now allying themselves  
with the Democratic party."

President Wilson then outlined what  
he characterized as the definite policy of  
the Democrats.

The only thing that those of us have  
done who have tried to lead," he con-  
tinued, "has been to purge our hearts  
and understand what we heard, because,  
my friends, a man who tries to serve a  
free nation must try to have in his own  
heart the thoughts of a free nation. He  
must see to it that he thinks the same  
thoughts that the man on the street  
thinks and the man in the factory and  
the man down in the mine and the men  
running the trains."

**Eight Hour Day Idea Limits.**  
"If he believes that men ought to work  
only eight hours he is expected to say  
so, and if he is asked whether he means  
everybody he ought to answer, 'Yes,  
everybody for whom it is possible.'  
There are some occupations in which you  
cannot divide the day up into eight hours

periods for the simple reason that you  
have got to do what nature determines.  
I do not see how, for example, a farmer  
could divide the day up into periods of  
eight hours because nature does not  
divide it up into periods of eight hours,  
but in most occupations where the sea-  
sons do not dominate, where the plans of  
men dominate, it is possible to have  
eight hours and; moreover, eight hours  
are more profitable to the men who man-  
age the capital of the country than the  
longer day."

"Predictions are being made about  
what is going to happen after the war  
which are absolutely incredible. I won-  
der that they can make them with  
straight faces. They say that these na-  
tions, with 25,000,000 men devoted to  
destruction, their own destruction in-  
cluded, constituting more than 50 per-  
cent of the skilled mechanical force of  
these nations, are nevertheless secretly  
engaged in manufacturing a great body  
of products which are going to be  
dumped on us after the war when they  
are struggling for their breath in the  
titanic struggle for life."

**No Knowledge of Conditions.**  
"If they can get anybody but them-  
selves to believe this, why then perhaps  
we ought to make ready for it, but they

don't know what is going to happen af-  
ter the war. I don't know what is going  
to happen after the war, and you don't.  
The only thing that we can do is to pre-  
pare the impartial eyes and methods of  
inquiries which will find out for us what  
is happening as fast as it happens and  
deal with the facts as they arise."

Mr. Wilson then ridiculed the Republi-  
can statement that if they were success-  
ful in the election there would be a  
strong Cabinet.

"Reaction in the United States at this  
juncture of the world's affairs," he went  
on, "would be one of the most serious  
things that ever happened in the world.  
When the world is expecting America to  
know what she is about and lead straight  
forward, to have her stop to settle the  
intrigues of one party would be an ab-  
solute calamity."

"We are our own masters, we are the  
captains of our own fate, and the policy  
of no other Government, the policy and  
interest of no other nation is to be in-  
jected into the determination of our  
own destiny and action. Everything  
commands this great people to stand  
ready, to stand together and, above all  
things else, to resist the invitations to  
change."

"Some sections of the opposition claim  
to be the spokesmen of business, and  
in behalf of business they propose noth-

ing but indefiniteness, alteration and  
change.

### See Figures in Mists.

"I have been told ever since I was a  
boy that the thing that business most  
feared was uncertainty and constant  
change, and now we are told that the  
party of business is in favor of changes  
which they will not even predict, the  
whole future being full of stalking fig-  
ures in the mists of their oratory, things  
that haunt us, reminding me of the  
prayer of the old Scotchman, who said:  
'O Lord, protect us from witches and  
warlocks and lang nebbied things and  
things that go 'Boo.'"

"The mists of Republican oratory are  
full of witches and warlocks and lang  
nebbied things and things that go  
'Boo.' Particularly when they address  
the head of the present Administration.

When I was very young I cast out  
superstition and I do not believe in  
ghosts. But I have had one 'supersti-  
tion' ever since I was a youngster, taught  
me by my old negro nurse, that it  
was bad luck when you started in one  
direction to turn around and go back.  
I have acted upon that superstition all  
my life, and I intend to act upon it in  
the future, and I don't see at the pre-  
sent outlook any obstruction that will  
make me turn back."

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Bolivia Cloth Suits	59.50 to 245.00	Velvet Suits	39.50 to 275.00

#### Franklin Simon & Co. will offer Monday

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Beaded Georgette Gowns	45.00 to 145.00	Evening Gowns	29.50 to 295.00

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Women's Beaded Georgette Gowns. Dressy Gowns.

Copies of Doeulle, Lanvin and Lucienne models, of Georgette crepe,  
richly beaded and embroidered, with or without fur trimming. **Special 55.00**

#### Women's Coat Shop

Showing the semi-fitted straight line—latest change in Fashion.

Wool Velour Coats	29.50 to 245.00	Evening Cloth Coats	39.50 to 195.00
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Individual distinctiveness in Boots and Slippers.

Kidskin Laced Shoes	6.00 to 14.00	Cloth of Silver Slippers	6.50 to 9.50
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Black Dress Shoes	6.00 to 12.00	Patent or Kid Pumps	5.00 to 7.50

#### Franklin Simon & Co. are now offering

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Of selected Paris brown kidskin with fawn buckskin tops. Also all  
brown, gray or field mouse brown kidskin, or tan Russia calf with ivory  
kidskin tops. **9.00**

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Imported and our exclusive models.

Georgette Crepe Waists,	5.75 to 29.50	Paris Dress Waists,	13.75 to 69.50
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Silk Sport Shirts,	5.75 to 9.75	Plaid & Striped Silk Waists,	5.75 to 15.75

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